

THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

Established March 4, 1885. Made Famous in the Story of "Jonathan and His Continent," by Max O'Reil.

SPENCER COOPER, Owner and Editor.

"Of a Nely World, With News From All Nations Lumb'ring at His Back,"

\$1.00 A YEAR, Always in Advance

TWELFTH YEAR.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1896.

NUMBER 88.

Lexington and Eastern Railway.

Time Table in Effect April 1, 1896.

WEST BOUND.

STATIONS	No. 1. Daily.	No. 5. Daily, ex. Sunday.
Lexington	10 00 am	4 35 pm
Avon	9 31 am	3 55 pm
Winchester	9 10 am	2 25 pm
Fairlie	8 54 am	2 00 pm
Indian Flds	8 37 am	1 10 pm
Clay City	8 19 am	11 40 am
Stanton	8 10 am	11 20 am
Filson	7 55 am	10 48 am
Dundee	7 43 am	10 17 am
Nat. Bridge	7 38 am	10 07 am
Torrent	7 24 am	9 35 am
Beatty's Je	7 03 am	8 25 am
Three Fks C	6 53 am	8 00 am
Athol	6 32 am	7 18 am
Elkatawa	6 08 am	6 30 am
Jackson	6 00 am	6 10 am

EAST BOUND.

STATIONS	No. 2. Daily.	No. 6. Daily ex. Sunday.
Lexington	2 20 pm	6 30 am
Avon	2 47 pm	7 08 am
Winchester	3 07 pm	8 10 am
Fairlie	3 21 pm	8 54 am
Indian Flds	3 37 pm	9 24 am
Clay City	3 55 pm	11 45 am
Stanton	4 05 pm	12 10 pm
Filson	4 18 pm	12 41 pm
Dundee	4 32 pm	1 15 pm
Nat. Bridge	4 37 pm	1 26 pm
Torrent	4 51 pm	2 00 pm
Beatty's Je	5 16 pm	3 05 pm
Three Fks C	5 26 pm	3 25 pm
Athol	5 48 pm	4 12 pm
Elkatawa	6 12 pm	5 05 pm
Jackson	6 20 pm	5 20 pm

Nos. 1 and 2 arrive and depart from C. & O. Union depot at Lexington. All freight trains arrive and depart from Netherland.

J. D. LIVINGSTON,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Man.
CHAS. SCOTT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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UNTIL
NOVEMBER 1st.

Our \$ 5.00 Watches at \$ 3.00
" 8.00 " 6.00
" 10.00 " 7.00
" 20.00 " 15.00
" 100.00 " 75.00

FINE DIAMOND RINGS
\$7.50 and upward.

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—AT—

\$10.00 and upward.

Alarm Clocks, at 90c. and upward.
Fine Clocks, at \$3.50 and upward.

A line of Sterling Silver and
Plated Ware suitable for Wed-
ding Gifts at proportionately
low prices.

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WHITE'S CREAM
VERMIFUGE
FOR 20 YEARS
Has led all WORM Remedies.
EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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W. T. COLVIN,
WITH
TRIMBLE BROTHERS,
Wholesale Grocers,
MT. STERLING, KY.

The Race Horse.

Full many days he'd trod the track,
A highly rapid spinner,
And when they did not hold him back
He would come out a winner.
Then, when old age had scotched his skill,
He stiffer grew and leaner;
They took him to the sausage mill
And he came out a wiener.

PLEA FOR THE PRESS.

Why the People Owe the Newspapers Support.

The people do not half appreciate the press. Papers are more than a convenience—they constitute the very oxygen of a country's life. They educate and inform the masses, launch and boom public enterprises, and devote endless space to the mutual interests of the whole people.

A thousand instances might be given. Papers are almost always agitating some scheme for the public welfare, and when, after ceaseless toil, their efforts are crowned with success, their columns are in most instances teeming with praise for the part played by others, while the credit due them for their splendid achievements is never accorded.

When a gala day of any sort is suggested, the papers advertise it as no other agency could and the result is the day is a great success. People from all over the country flock to the city and leave their money with the merchants. Every business man is therefore individually profited by the enterprise of the papers. Besides this he nearly always gets a personal puff on his float, his decorations or his particular part in the festivities of the occasion.

If a city wants to secure a manufacturing concern, the papers, as usual, are called upon to fight the battle of industry for the city. If the citizens pull with the papers the enterprise is located and the city is immensely benefitted. The factory gives employment, they pay their bills for the matter they consume, and it starts the ball of prosperity to rolling.

Such enterprise and public spirit ought to be appreciated. It costs a great deal to publish papers and space is all they have to realize from. If then they devote so much of their space freely to the upbuilding of the country, the people certainly ought to lend them all possible encouragement and support.

The papers are the friends of the people. They educate, agitate and advertise; they teach the people to appreciate enterprise and industry and to become public spirited, and they are the constant guards and agents of prosperity. Surely then the people owe them support. Indeed the support of the press seems a moral obligation, the negligence of which would be little short of a crime.

Business men owe it to the papers to advertise. Private citizens owe it to the papers to become subscribers. It pays to patronize the papers if it were not a duty. Money spent in advertising is judiciously spent, is always a paying investment. Why not then give to the papers the support which you owe them and which would actually be to your interest from a business standpoint to give?—Knoxville Journal.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN
or women to travel for responsible established house in Kentucky. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed envelope. The National, Star-Building, Chicago.

The Future Contest.

The fight of 1896 is lost. But if those who bewail the cause of the people will stop and consider how the victors dread the battle of 1900 their gloominess will change into heart-inspiring cheerfulness. A good many believe that the g. o. p. won by applying the corruption fund where it did the most good. Now, while money was a great factor in the campaign, it did not decide the contest. If it had, it would be no use for the people to renew the fight, for it is clear to every observing man that in four years hence the trusts and combines, for obvious reasons, will have more money at their command than ever. But the people have no cause to despair, seeing that the victors are ill at ease, in spite of their make-belief of having won a great victory. They expected Bryan to be crushed and hors de combat. Instead of that he rises like a giant, stronger than ever, eager for the fight and confident of victory. And well may he be. The cause of the people's defeat was the undemocratic administration of Cleveland, which turned away more than enough Republican votes to elect Bryan. In four years hence the g. o. p. will be loaded down by just such an incubus, but his name will be McKinley. When Cleveland quit the office on his first term he left a full treasury and everything in tiptop shape. It appeared like spreading a banquet for the hungry Republicans to feast upon. Notwithstanding these advantages, they were totally defeated four years later. Now, if they could not manage the ship of state to the satisfaction of the people when they had the very best of a start, how will it come out now, when Cleveland leaves them a legacy of bad debts, a deficiency of income instead of a surplus, a condition they cannot remedy without putting more burdens on the overtaxed people. Besides this, the money lords who furnished the "ammunition" for the campaign will ask and receive more privileges.

Protection then will be resorted to as the cure-all, a plaster to cover all sores and ailments, for by that we make the "foreigner" pay the duty. Now, is it not strange that we can make the foreigner pay the duty when at the same time we cannot make him look half way favorably on our pet scheme of free coinage of silver? Will our Republican friends rise and explain this discrepancy? The money power claimed all along that it needed only the election of McKinley to bring on prosperity all over the country. Now, if this prosperity is like some eclipses that are "invisible" in this country, then the g. o. p. will lay the blame on the Democratic party, because "they don't stop the agitation for free silver." So I advise the people to clip freely from the gold organs while they are making such high claims for McKinley and Republican policy. Now is the time to store up your ammunition. Don't relax in that duty for the next three years, and in the fourth you will carry everything before you.

Do not be fooled because there are some more mills opened. These manufacturers are in compact with the g. o. p. They cause an overproduction during Republican rule and during a presidential campaign they shut down under the plea that a Democratic victory would menace or ruin their business, but in reality to sell off their surplus stock. In Europe the people are held down by bayonets. In this country they are simply fooled—that is, part of them. The real truth is that manufacturers never stop in their business. When they quit manufacturing goods then they manufacture the very opposite of it, that is, lies. How long will people of the United States be ruled over and fooled by the last named article? The people need more schooling. A lesson every four years is not sufficient. Let us have a chance at the polls every year, or else the right to eject traitors from office.—E. Erbe, in Cincinnati Enquirer.

How the President is Chosen Under the Law.
Major McKinley will not be voted for as president of the United States until Monday, January 11, 1897, and the electoral votes will not be officially counted and the result officially declared until Monday, February 10, less than a month before the inauguration. The constitution leaves it to congress to determine the day on which the presidential electors shall give their votes. The law of 1845 provided that the electors for each state should meet and give their votes the first Wednesday of December. This date stands in the revised statutes, edition of 1878, and that is probably what has misled our contemporary and produced its premature announcement. The law of 1845, however, has been superseded by the act of February 3, 1887, which will be found in volume 1 of the supplement to the revised statutes, on page 525. This provides that the electors of each state shall meet and give their votes the second Monday in the January next following their appointment, at such place in each state as the legislature of such state shall direct.

The certified returns for each state are transmitted by messenger to the president of the senate, or to the secretary of state in case the president of the senate is not in Washington. On the second Wednesday of February, at one o'clock, the two houses of congress meet in joint session in the hall of the house of representatives. The president of the senate opens the certificates, and, after the votes have been counted by tellers, two for the senate and two for the house, the result is declared by the president of the senate. Then, and not until then, will Major McKinley and Mr. Hobart be elected.

Technically and theoretically there is nothing to prevent the 447 presidential electors from voting unanimously for John Smith, of Oshkosh.—N. Y. Sun.

A western exchange says that a practical revivalist requested all in the congregation who paid their debts to rise. The rising was general. After they had taken their seats, a call was made for those who didn't pay their debts, and one solitary individual arose, who explained that he was "an editor, and could not because the rest of the congregation were owing him their subscriptions." The editor of THE HERALD is in the same boat with that man, and subscribers should see that he is not swamped.

The following is clipped from the Newport (Ark.) News: "We wonder if any other place in Jackson county, Arkansas, has a regularly organized prayer meeting composed of little girls ranging in age from four to twelve years? Tuckerman has one. The little girls hold their meeting every Sunday evening. Some of the sweetest prayers we hear fall from the lips of those little tots." What is to prevent Hazel Green from having a similar organization? Remember the Lord's injunction about little children.

Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal.

Beginning the first of the new year the Weekly Courier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 832 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expense involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

Up goes wheat. For which we are sorry, as it increases the price of bread.

Up goes ocean rates. That does not affect us, as we propose to steer clear of water.

Up goes whisky. Very sad, indeed, as we propose to put it down.

Up goes milk. Still more sorry, for on it we were raised.

Up goes coal. Worst of all, for now we need more of it to keep us warm. In the summer time we can shuffle along without it except to cook our scanty meals.

The "upper" people must be taught to come down.—Sentinel-Democrat.

Columbia Calendar for 1897.

The twelfth annual issue of the Columbia pad calendar has made its appearance in more pleasing form than ever before, having scattered through its daily leaves many charming illustrations, with an appropriate thought or verse for each day in the year.

The 1897 calendar contains a unique arrangement of dates that will prove very helpful and convenient to busy men, and plenty of space is allowed for memoranda, so that the block may be used as a diary, or in any event will become a storehouse of the many little things one desires to be reminded of day by day.

One feature of the calendar is its neat stand, so arranged that the block can either be used upon the desk or hung upon the wall.

The calendar can be obtained for five 2-cent stamps by addressing the Calendar Department of the Pope Manufacturing Company at Hartford, Conn.

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THE HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, Publisher.

HAZEL GREEN. : : : KY.

SOME CURIOUS CALCULATIONS.

Odd Things Capable of Demonstration by Simple Processes.

Some very old printing that was brought to light the other day contains curious suggestions for making certain calculations that will interest many people. One of the suggestions runs to the effect that a person may ascertain his rate of walking by the aid of a string with a piece of lead at one end of it. The string should be knotted at distances of 44 feet, which distance is the 120th part of an English mile and bears the same proportion to a mile that half a minute bears to an hour. If the traveler, when going at his usual gait, drops the lead, letting the string slip through his hand, the number of knots which have passed in half a minute indicates the number of feet he walks in an hour.

An easy method of correctly regulating a timepiece by the stars is suggested as follows:

As the motion of the earth with regard to the fixed stars (those that twinkle) is uniform, timepieces can in a most simple manner be correctly regulated by the stars with greater facility than by the sun. Choose a south window from which any fixed point, such as a chimney, side of a building, etc., may be seen. To the side of the window attach a piece of a cardboard having a small hole in it, in such a manner that by looking through the hole toward the edge of the elevated object some fixed star may be seen.

The progress of the star must be watched and the instant it vanishes behind the fixed point the observer must note the exact time it disappears. The following night the same star will vanish behind the same object three minutes and fifty-six seconds sooner. If a timepiece marks nine o'clock when the star vanishes one night, the following night it will indicate three minutes and fifty-six seconds less than nine. If the timepiece be faster or slower than the indication of the star, then it has gained or lost the indicated difference. If several cloudy nights follow the first observation of the star, it is only necessary to multiply three minutes and fifty-six seconds by the number of days that have elapsed since the observation, and the product deducted from the hour the clock indicates the first night clear enough for the second observation gives the time the clock or watch ought to show. The same star can only be observed during a few weeks, for as it gains nearly an hour in a fortnight it will in a short time come to the meridian in broad daylight and become invisible.

In making the observation care must be taken that a planet is not chosen instead of a star. Additional to the fact that the light of fixed stars twinkles, while that of planets is steady because reflected, a sure means of distinguishing between them is to first watch a certain star attentively for a few nights. If it changes its place with regard to the other stars it is a planet, since the fixed stars appear to maintain the same relative positions with regard to each other.—Detroit Free Press.

Tiger Teeth a Foot in Length.

One of the old time monsters that roamed over this part of the North American continent in the early ages of geology, inhabiting all that vast scope which lies between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains, was the saber-toothed tiger. He was probably twice the size of any member of the cat tribe now existing, and had canine teeth each a foot in length, shaped like sabers or curved knives, each tooth having a saw-like edge. They lived at the same time the mastodon, the gigantic sloth and the megatheria did, and are believed to have been a great factor in the extermination of those gigantic vegetable beasts. In some portions of the region inhabited by the saber-toothed tiger it was much more abundant than in others. Northern and eastern Texas appears to have been one of its favorite haunts. In the localities mentioned the teeth, the only portions of its remains that are now found, have been picked up by the dozens. In one place in southern Oklahoma two of the saber-like teeth of one of these monsters were found in sinking a well. One was found 19 feet under ground, and the other 2 1/4 feet deeper.—St. Louis Republic.

At a Low Ebb.

City Man (on a rural jaunt)—Are you going to have an agricultural exhibition here this year?

Farmer (sadly)—No-o, I'm 'fraid not. Most of the old ladies what makes quilts is died off, and there ain't a decent race-hoss in the country.—N. Y. Weekly.

London's Origin.

The great city of London, divested of fable, began on the bank of the Thames, surrounded on all sides except the river by a bulwark of forest, interspersed with swamps, and Paris rose on an island of the Seine, with a protecting wall of water all around.—N. Y. Times.

Concord, Mass., where the battle was fought between the British and Americans, is 45 miles from the Atlantic coast, and 60 miles northwest of Boston.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

A Few President-Elect McKinley Will Have to Answer.

In his great campaign speech of 1892 President-elect McKinley roasted President Grover Cleveland for his monetary policy in these words:

"During all his (Cleveland's) years at the head of the government he was dishonoring one of our precious metals, one of our own great productions, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. He endeavored, even before his inauguration to office, to stop the coinage of silver dollars, and afterward, and to the end of his administration, persistently used his power to that end.

"He was determined to contract the circulating medium and demote one of the coins of commerce, limit the volume of money among the people, make money scarce, and therefore dear; he would have increased the value of money and diminished the value of everything else—money the master, everything else the servant.

"He was not thinking of the poor then. He had left their side. He was not standing up in their defense. Cheap coats, cheap labor and dear money—the sponsor and promoter of those professing to stand guard over the poor and lowly. Was there ever more glaring inconsistency or reckless assumption?

"He believes that poverty is a blessing to be promoted and encouraged, and that shrinkage in the value of everything but money is a national benediction."

Now William McKinley is to be inaugurated in March on the same platform and with the same policy as that which Cleveland has supported during two administrations. The practical question is this: Is Mr. McKinley also "determined to contract the circulating medium and demote one of the coins of commerce?"

Is he determined to "limit the volume of money among the people, make money scarce, and, therefore, dear?" Will he "increase the value of money and diminish the value of everything else—money the master, everything else the servant?"

Will he forget "the poor?" Will he "leave their side?" Will he refuse to "stand up in their defense?" Does he believe in "cheap coats, cheap labor and dear money?" Does he believe that "poverty is a blessing to be promoted and encouraged, and that a shrinkage in the value of everything but money is a national benediction?"

These are practical questions, William McKinley. The people will watch with interest to see whether you, as president, walk in the footsteps of Cleveland and Carlisle, at the bidding of Hanna and Depew, or have the manhood to break loose from the bonds of plutocracy and represent the people.—Minneapolis Penny Press.

A SHORT CATECHISM.

Effects of Free Coinage on Farmers and Miners.

Q.—What will be the effect of free coinage to the farmer?

A.—It will raise the price of everything he has to sell, while his fixed charges will not be advanced. This will enable him to pay the latter without so great an expense of labor. It will also give him a surplus after his fixed charges and expenses have been paid. This will enable him to live more nearly as a white man should. Farm property will also be restored to its former value and a ready market created for those who want to sell.

Q.—How would it affect the mining industry?

A.—In the same way as that of farming. With the exception of gold the prices of all commodities would be advanced. The increased industry and general prosperity which would follow the rise in prices would increase the demand for everything mined. Also for raw materials of all kinds.

Q.—Would the silver miner be benefited more than others?

A.—No; while he would be the first to feel the benefit, on the long run his interest in the remonetization of silver is no greater than that of any other industry. All will be benefited alike by the rise in prices.—Western Rural.

A SIMPLE PROPOSITION.

Its Truth Self-Evident—Price of Silver Under the Sherman Law.

If the Sherman silver law, which created only a limited demand for the white metal, increased the value of silver bullion in the market, why will not a law creating an unlimited demand for the silver product still further enhance the value of that metal? The amount of silver the government was obliged to purchase under that law was limited; it was not compelled to coin this silver freely and put it into circulation; it was not compelled to coin it on private account; it was simply obliged to purchase a certain quantity of silver. And yet, this law, creating a very limited demand, sent up the price of silver bullion in the market. Is it not in accord with common sense to believe that a law compelling the government to coin all the silver brought to its mints free of charge, and to deliver the money so coined to the owner of the bullion—is it not, we say, in accord with common sense to believe that a law thus creating an unlimited demand will so enhance the value of silver bullion as to make every 371 1/4 grains of pure silver worth 100 cents, the value to-day of that amount of silver in coin?—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

Gold Oppresses Labor.

When merchandise is the cheapest men are the poorest and the most distressing experiences in the history of our country—aye, in all human history—have been when everything was the lowest and cheapest, measured by gold, for everything was the highest and dearest, measured by labor.—William McKinley, from speech in house of representatives, May 7, 1890.

THE CASE STATED.

Dist of the Arguments of the Monometallists and Bimetallists.

The act of 1873, demonetizing silver, substitutes as a measure of property value the single gold standard for the double standard of gold and silver; or, in other words, substitutes gold monometallism for gold and silver bimetallism. Whether this condition shall continue is the paramount economic question of the day.

The monometallists contend that gold is the only reliable standard of values; that bimetallism, as a double standard of value, is as impossible as the coequal measurement of length by two yardsticks of different extent; that the cost of transporting a given amount of gold coin a given distance is less than the cost of transporting the same amount of silver coin the same distance; that gold may be more conveniently used in large business transactions than silver; that the world's output is now and probably will be equal to the proper needs of the world's business; and that, under these circumstances, the return to the bimetallic standard would be reactionary, and, in that, revolutionary and disastrous. This, curtailed digression and dilution, is the substantial argument of the monometallist.

On the other hand, the bimetallist contends that the argument of his adversary is not only speculative and assumptive, but is contrary to the evidence of experience. He cites the pregnant fact that the use of gold and silver as a double standard is of immemorial date; that the prescriptive or statutory law of ages validated it; that it marked the transaction from the exchange of commodities in kind to their exchange through the agency of money; that, comparably, while the nether limbs of the man reciprocally help each other to move and balance their common burden, so the double metallic standard has concurred in adjusting and accelerating the progress of mankind from the fight of savagery to the light of civilization. He insists that while gold is rather the money of the few and the rich, silver is the more accustomed money of the common people. Silver was the current money among the merchants of antiquity. Jeremiah, the prophet, one of God's chosen people, bought the field of Hanameel from his uncle's son that was in Anathoth, and weighed him the money, 17 shekels of silver, and subscribed the evidence and sealed it.

Daniel Webster, an acknowledged statesman and expounder of the constitution of the United States, denied the power of congress, under that instrument, to discard or discredit either gold or silver as a money metal.

The bimetallist admits that the world's output of gold has much increased since 1848, and that it has been supplemented, in part, by checks, drafts and other paper devices for the liquidation of debts; but he denies that all this is sufficient to satisfy the proper needs of the vastly increased business of the world. And he points to such insufficiency as the real cause of the great appreciation of gold as money and the consequent decline of the prices of every kind of property, particularly the prices of the products and wages of labor.

In short, he imputes to the deficient supply of gold as money the present world-wide paralysis of human affairs, with its attendant distress and discontent of the industrial and toiling masses. He denies that this condition would have happened but for the law of 1873 and kindred laws which, by crippling the use of silver as money, arrested its full use as such throughout the world; and to prove this he contrasts the monetary conditions before and after the passage of those laws—prosperity before; want, with menacing famine, after.

The bimetallist denies that the cost of transporting equal amounts of gold and silver is unequal, because, in point of fact, the cost of transporting each is rated by its value, not by its weight; and, in this connection, he insists that the inconvenience of using silver in large transactions is practically obviated by the common use of drafts, checks and other paper accessories of money instead of money itself, which, in such transactions, is usually reserved for the final redemption of such accessories.

The bimetallist insists that gold monometallism tends to concentrate the power of money in the hands of a few, and to constitute them a moneyed aristocracy, and cites, as proof of the fact, that already has comparatively few of the population of this country amassed the bulk of its wealth, and are using it covertly, if not openly, to control the suffrages of the masses and the policies of the government. Succeeding, a government in form republican will lapse into a greedy and insatiable oligarchy.

He insists that bimetallism means more money and a more equitable distribution of it among its creators; that it means a revival of the hopes and energies of the masses, in harmony with individuality and manhood—in harmony with popular government—a government of the people, by the people and for the people.—Illinois State Register.

Gold in Like Circumstances.

If gold had been demonetized in 1873 instead of silver, it would have depreciated in value as measured in silver, just as much as silver has depreciated in value as measured in gold.—Philadelphia Item.

FLUCTUATIONS OF GOLD.

Absurd Claims of the Advocates of the Single Standard.

If gold were a thing always steady in supply, equal in quantity to the demand for its use, and therefore invariably in value, there would be nobody of sense to make objection to its exclusive employment as primary money. The advocates of the single standard habitually assume that gold possesses all the qualities of ideal money. Were the metal directly under the care of Divine Providence for the good of mankind, higher claims could not be made for it. Hostility to silver, on the other hand, is largely based on the assumption that it is variable in supply and therefore fluctuating in value. As a matter of historic fact, silver is by far the more stable metal. In recent years silver, measured by gold, has fallen to about half its former price. Gold fluctuates, too, but it never descends below its value at the mint, where, unlike silver, it may be freely and without limit turned into coin. Both metals answer, like other commodities, to the law of supply and demand. For illustration, the Herald's report of the London money market yesterday contained this bit of ordinary news: "The demand for bar gold at this point has fallen off, and the price has declined another one-half penny. Bar silver was unchanged."

The opposition to silver as standard money is a thing of the past three decades. From the time when men began to use money up to 30 years ago it was the real measure of values throughout the world, because of its superiority to gold in point of stability. The fluctuations of gold have been enormous. Prof. Jevons estimates that the value of gold fell 46 per cent. from 1789 to 1809, and by 1849 had advanced 145 per cent. That the Californian and Australian discoveries caused another fall of 20 per cent. Since 1873 gold has risen, in the judgment of monetary authorities, no less than 85 per cent. The closing of the mints of Europe and the United States to silver sufficiently accounts for this latest appreciation in the value of gold. Measured by that metal, silver has depreciated greatly, but not more than have the great staples. An ounce of silver will purchase still as much of the necessities of life as it would in 1873; an ounce of gold will purchase twice as much.

Were silver remonetized and gold demonetized, the metals would change places, for it is the mint demand which fixes their commercial price. When the mint of India was shut against silver in June, 1893, the price dropped in three days, in the London market, from 82 cents an ounce to 63 cents. That fact is a conclusive answer to those who contend that legislation cannot affect the value of the precious metals.

No one who has informed himself of the consequences to the world of the demonetization of silver—the fall of prices, the stagnation of industry, the paralysis of commerce, the swelling of the army of the unemployed—doubts the folly of the experiment. Both metals are not more than sufficient for money needs and the demands of the arts. Demonetizing silver has contracted the world's metallic currency by half, and the results that inevitably flow from contraction are afflicting us. There is not enough gold to go round. The nations are competing for its possession, and the sharper the competition becomes the more will gold appreciate.

The proposal that the United States shall remonetize silver is simply a proposal to get back to the solid ground from which we departed in 1873. It is a proposal which has on its side good sense, the monetary experts of highest repute, and the monitions of our disastrous experience with the single gold standard.—N. Y. Journal.

The Election and Silver.

It is probable that the majority of silver's supporters voted in the late election for Mr. Bryan. At the same time we have no doubt very many of them voted for Maj. McKinley. Bryan stood and now stands for the restoration to silver of its old-time purchasing power by independent action on the part of the government of the United States. McKinley stood and now stands for the remonetization of the white metal if we can obtain the assurance of the principal nations of the old world that they will take concurrent action. The people have by their votes decided—for the time at least—to act upon the latter principle. It is now incumbent upon the McKinley regime to meet the expectation of the people. Let the incoming government at Washington move speedily to bring about an international conference favorable to a system whereby the finances of the world may be put upon a bimetallic base, and this conference to have authority to act. Until either this is done, or else the world is forced upon a bimetallic base by independent action on our part, it is perfectly useless to expect any lasting or substantial revival of prosperity.

The Power of the Few.

There is free coinage of gold now. When we have extended the same privilege to silver as the constitution designed that it should have, we shall have taken away the power of the few to use gold as a menace to the welfare and prosperity of the many.—Buffalo Times.

The Portuguese Gold Bond.

A Mexican silver dollar is worth more than a Portuguese bond, bearing gold interest.—Philadelphia Item.

THE WAY IT IS.

Two Questions Answered—Demonetization and Parity Explained.

A subscriber asks: "What is meant by the term 'demonetization' of silver in 1873? Was the legal tender quality of the silver dollar in circulation at that time taken from it?" And also: "What keeps gold and silver money on a parity with each other while the ratio of their commercial value as bullion fluctuates?"

Strictly speaking, the silver dollar was not demonetized by the act of 1873, or any other act. The act of 1873, in designating what the coins should be, omitted the standard silver dollar and definitely named the gold dollar as the unit of value. The standard silver dollar of 412 1/2 grains was dropped from the official list of coins, but the outstanding silver dollars were as good as they ever were. They were not demonetized at all. The act which dropped the standard silver dollar from the list of coins which the mints were authorized to coin, authorized the coinage of what were called trade dollars, containing 420 grains of standard silver each, and they were a legal tender up to five dollars. In July, 1876, the legal tender quality of the trade dollar was discontinued by an act of congress.

The act of February, 1878, reinstated the standard silver dollar—412 1/2 grains—in the list of coins and made it legal tender for all public and private debts without limit. Coinage of silver dollars under this act was restricted. There could not be coined more than \$4,000 worth nor less than \$2,000 worth per month of the purchase cost of the bullion. In July, 1890, the act of 1878 was partially repealed by the "Sherman silver purchase act," which authorized the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver monthly, if so much was offered, and to pay for the same in treasury notes to be issued for that purpose and "redeemable on demand in coin." Under this act 2,000,000 ounces were to be coined each month for one year, and afterward only so much as might be necessary to redeem notes issued for the payment of bullion. The act of 1893 repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, leaving the treasurer free to coin such amounts as he might deem expedient. The right to coin silver dollars conferred by the act of 1878 was never repealed. The right to buy bullion to coin was taken away.

But the real effect of the act of 1873 and the subsequent acts was to make the silver dollar token money and redeemable in gold, which the act of 1873 made the unit of value. Silver dollars are a legal tender in any amount for all public and private debts, and they are not directly redeemable in gold, and right there the "joker" will be found. On the face of the several acts "coin" is the redemption money of the nation, which would appear to mean that both or either gold or silver could be paid in liquidation of claims against the government, but appearances are very deceiving in this case. The law itself makes no distinction between gold and silver notwithstanding it expressly provides that the gold dollars shall be the unit of value, but the purpose of the invention of the several laws was to put the country upon a gold basis, and it is done by and through the word "parity" which is another joker.

Now, as to "what keeps gold and silver on a parity with each other while the ratio of their commercial value fluctuates?" In the first place, for the most part, the powers at Washington since 1873 have been and still are determined to hold the country upon the gold standard, but, knowing that the people would not submit to it unless the scheme was adroitly covered up, they have resorted to trickery. They discredited silver long ago, but to keep the people quiet, the silver dollar has been maintained at a parity with gold by making the people believe it to be as good as gold, because it is a "legal tender." As a matter of fact, a silver dollar is a legal tender because there is a gold dollar behind it. It is not a legal tender on its own merit, and this is the way the scheme works.

The government does not directly exchange gold for silver, but it gives its creditor the right to say which metal he will accept; pay in, and gives to its debtor the right to say which metal he will settle in. Thus, a man owing the government, say \$10,000, may pay in silver, and then demand the \$20,000 which the government owes him in gold. This maintains the parity apparently, but it does not do so in fact, for the government permits those with whom it does business to have a preference, and thus helps them to discriminate against silver. Chips would do quite as well as silver if the government would take them in payment for claims due it, if it would continue to pay gold for claims against it. So silver is maintained on a parity with gold because the government surrendered its option to pay either gold or silver, which means that gold is the redemption money of the country. Were the government to exercise its right to pay in either gold or silver, that moment silver would be on a parity with gold, but the volume of redemption money would be too large for the money syndicates to corner, and that is exactly what the gold standardites want to prevent.—Los Angeles Herald.

Freedom's Standard.

When Freedom from the mountain heights unfurled her standard to the air, it had silver stars upon it. It was the single gold standard.—Philadelphia Item.

THE FARMING WORLD.

EXCELLENT TOOL SHED.

A structure That is Fitted to Hold All the Farm Implements.

No more convenient building can be erected upon a farm than a good, roomy tool shed, where all farm machines and small tools can be housed from the weather, while the owner has the assurance that he can put his hand at a moment's notice upon any implement that may be needed without the necessity of hunting through half a dozen buildings to find the tool desired. On the average farm the tools are either left out of doors for lack of a place to put them, or are crowded away into any nook or corner that can be found, often to be in the way for the next six months. The accompanying illustration shows a cheaply built toolhouse that is fitted to hold all the farm tools and implements, providing also in one end a repair, or carpenter's shop. Three sets of double doors are provided, both in front and opposite these in the back side, so that a machine can be driven in at one side, the horses unhitched and driven out the other side, leaving the machine ready to be hitched onto the next day and drawn out without turning it about. There is no chamber in the building, but there is ample storage room above the cross ties to pile away lumber, or the hundred and one things that need to be kept from the weather. A part of the space could be floored over at one end to provide a place for sleighs and sleds during the summer months, a hook being placed conveniently in the ridge-pole for a pulley block to use in hoisting them into place. —N. Y. Tribune.



ROOMY TOOL SHED.

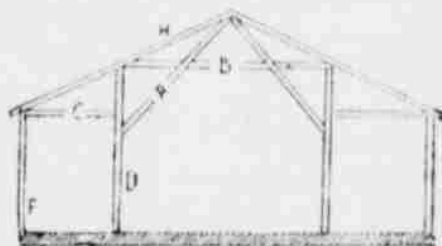
SHELTER FOR SHEEP.

Increased Profits Will Pay for It in a Very Short Time.

I am convinced that a most important point in caring for sheep, especially the open-wooled breeds, is to keep them dry. Sheep do not suffer greatly from cold unless they are wet. They dislike water, applied externally, about as badly as a chicken.

The relative prices of farm products and building materials may seem to many not to justify the erection of permanent buildings. A structure may be put up that will answer well at a very slight cost per head for the animals it will shelter. I give herewith a cut showing plan of bent of such a structure. Where post timber is plenty use small trees, from ten to twelve inches in diameter, setting them deeply in the ground. This makes a strong building, but not so durable as though the posts were set on stone. The local supply of material may well determine as between these two plans. If the posts are to be set in the ground they will last much longer if the bark and sapwood is removed and they are allowed to season for some months before setting. They should be of some good post timber, and a very important point is to get them set below frost line.

Eight feet is high enough for the outside posts, unless it is desired to use one end of the shed for storage of hay or fodder. This may be done very advantageously. Use timbers enough on the ground to keep the feed from spoiling by absorbing moisture. The structure may be made 24 to 30 feet wide. The draft shown is drawn for the former width. This makes the inner post (D) 11 feet above ground when the spaces C are 6 feet, leaving space from D to D 12 feet. The braces (A A) supporting the ridge pole (P) are 9 feet long. The roof boards (H) are 14 feet long. For the roof use a good grade of white pine boards one foot wide, letting them lap two inches on each side. Nail securely along the edges, placing nails not farther than two feet apart and clinching them. This will make a very good and durable roof, especially if kept painted, as it will be economy to do. Neither hemlock nor any of our hard woods are satisfactory for a roof. A very good temporary shelter may be made by using straw for the roof where it is plentiful. The gable roof may still be used and the straw held in place by fastening on old boards. Rye straw makes the best roof. Cornfodder does well, but is too valuable for feeding. Inclose it on all sides. It is not



SHEEP SHED.

safe to trust that storms will never come in on the exposed side. Ventilation may be provided by small openings at the gables. Any cheap lumber may be used for siding. The chief consideration is to have a roof and storm-break. Locate it on high ground, if possible on the leeward side of a timber lot. The water supply should also be thought of in its location. For convenience in storing feed and distributing manure from the stable, it is well to locate it at a point distant from the other buildings. But this has its disadvantages in the distance to be traveled to care for the stock. Most farmers, however, would prefer to have such a rough building removed from the public highway.

If boards are used for roof, lay them so that the water will run lengthwise. Never put them on as a course of shingles are laid. Use a two by eight-inch joist for plates and purlins. Spike them with the greatest width verticle to the posts. Strengthen them with braces long enough to reach nearly one-third the distance of span between bents. The length and width of the structure is of course to be gauged by the number of animals to be sheltered and amount of feed to be stored. A further determining factor is the size and character of the animals, also whether they are to be confined constantly or only during storms and nights. Pregnant ewes should have more space than lambs, and these more than fattening stock.

The space thus required per animal will vary from 15 or more square feet down to six or eight, if good ventilation is provided. A fattening animal does not need exercise. You ask, will it pay to build shelter even of this cheap character for sheep? Sheep will live outdoors all winter, but taking the average winter of this latitude, I think it will pay to provide shelter for all the flocks. —Ohio Farmer.

Cause of Bad Hatches.

When a lot of eggs are examined after being under a hen the allotted period for hatching, the death of the chick should not be ascribed to the hen, as she has done her duty if some of the chicks come out. The difficulty is with the eggs, the eggs most probably in such cases being laid by fat hens or immature pullets. As a rule, all poor hatches are due to the hens from which the eggs are produced, and not to any fault of the hens that hatch them, as it is not an easy matter to secure perfect hatches in winter. —Farm and Fireside.

Novel Pile Driving.

In a paper recently read before the American Society of Civil Engineers, Prof. W. H. Burr described some experimental pile driving through new stone filled crib work. Nineteen piles were driven. The crib was 35 feet deep, and the piles, from 32 feet to 60 feet long, were shod with chilled cast-iron points, held on by straps spiked to the pile. The hammer used in driving weighed 3,500 pounds, and the greatest number of blows was 350. There was no difficulty whatever in driving the piles, and there were no failures. In the discussion following the reading of the paper several other gentlemen gave particulars of pile driving through loose rock. The shoe used in the work of the New York department is conical, the angle of the cone being about 60 degrees. The base of the cone is flat, and it is secured to the cone by a pin cast as a part of the shoe and let into the end of the pile. This type of shoe is said to have proved very satisfactory in practice.

DANIEL BOONE.

A Descendant of the Pioneer "Pathfinder" of Tennessee Interviewed by a Reporter.

He is a Firm Believer in the Efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. His Friends Also Have Used Them With Benefit. Recommends Them to Others.

From the Journal, Cleveland, Tenn.

Six miles south of Cleveland, Tenn., live the descendants of Daniel Boone, the pioneer "pathfinder" of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Probably the oldest descendant of the immortal Daniel is Mr. Jack Boone, of Black Fox Station, who is now an old man, seventy-six years of age. He is held in great esteem in his vicinity, having held at various times offices of trust in the county, which he has filled with honor.

Two years ago Mr. Boone was reported very ill, and his familiar figure was no longer seen on our streets. To the surprise of many, a few weeks ago Mr. Boone came to town looking as well as ever, and then it became reported that he owed his recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. To verify this a reporter of the Journal was sent to interview Mr. Boone, and after a ride of six miles the Journal man found him sitting on his porch looking extremely well for a man of his years. With a quick, firm step the descendant of the pioneer descended the steps to greet his visitor, and after a few preliminary remarks the reporter came to the point by saying:

"Mr. Boone, I was told by Druggist Phillips and also by your brother, that you attribute your recovered health and strength to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I would like to hear your version of the tale."

"Well, young man," said Mr. Boone, "I don't usually have much to say about medicines, but this is one that I feel I can't praise too highly. If you could have seen me twelve months ago, and look at me now, it would not be necessary for me to say anything. Just ask the neighbors about the difference. And yet I don't feel that I have given the pills a thorough test. That is, I am still asking them, and feel that I am being benefited every day. And while you are down here, you might go by and see one of my neighbors, Mr. Daniel Atchley, he is also taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and has been greatly benefited by them."

"Yes," said Mr. Atchley, "I am now taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as is also my daughter. I heard them so favorably spoken of, and being in very bad health, suffering from general debility and rheumatism, that I thought I would give them a test. I have only taken a portion of one box, but I can see that they are all that is claimed for them. If my daughter was at home she could speak even more highly than I can."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

"Don't tell me he fears his wife is the victim of a wasting disease." "What is it?" "Bargain counter." —Chicago Record.

Cupid, the Beggar.



How Love goes a begging for a little kindly treatment! How many women turn their backs on the little fellow! They give freely of their time and attention to fashion or social pleasures, but seem to regard happy wifehood and motherhood as a mere secondary consideration.

They take no end of trouble over the fit of a gown or the success of a dinner party, but think they have no time to bestow upon the health and physical soundness which are absolutely necessary to happy wifehood and motherhood.

Any weakness or disease of the delicate special organs of her sex totally unfits a woman to be a wife or mother. It is a woman's primary duty to be strong and healthy in a womanly way. Careful living and judicious treatment will certainly and completely eradicate these delicate complaints.

A complete and practical treatise on this subject with careful professional advice and suggestions for self-treatment are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. This 1000-page illustrated book will be sent paper-bound absolutely free for cost of mailing only: 21 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce, as above.

Dr. Pierce has given a life-time to the study of women's diseases, and has had as wide a practical experience in this particular field as any living physician. His "Favorite Prescription" is a perfect and scientific remedy for diseases of the feminine organs. It is the only medicine devised for this particular purpose by an educated and skilled physician. It is a positive and permanent cure as attested by more than ninety thousand grateful women.

THANKSGIVING PUDDING.

Chop half a pound of beef suet fine. mix with half a teacup of stale bread crumbs, half a pound of sugar, a teacup of flour, two teaspoonfuls of Cleveland's baking powder, a gill each of molasses and thick cream, a pound of seeded raisins, a teaspoonful each of ground mace and cinnamon, and five beaten eggs. Stir all together. Put in a pudding bag, and boil for four hours. When done take up, turn out on a large dish, and serve with plum pudding sauce.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

MR. CRIMSONBEAR—"Do you think, my dear, that the time will ever come when the men will do the cooking?" Mrs. Crimsonbeak—"Not in this world, John." —Yonkers Statesman.

Home-Seekers Excursions.

On November 17 and December 1 and 15, 1896, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway will sell round trip excursion tickets from Chicago to a great many points in the Western and Southwestern states both on its own line and elsewhere, at greatly reduced rates. Details as to rates, routes, etc., may be obtained on application to any coupon ticket agent or by addressing Geo. H. HEAFORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

A NUMBER of youngsters of this town engaged in a battle the other day. Not a stone was left unturned to make the affair a success. —West Union Gazette.

I COULD not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures. Mrs. E. C. MORTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

"I THOUGHT you said Tearem was given to the most lofty flights of fancy." "I did. He honestly thinks he is an actor." —Detroit Free Press.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take Some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instantly. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A DISCOVERY.—"I've discovered something the most fractious broncho can't throw." "What's that?" "Kisses." —Chat.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

CENTER shots are what tell, one bullet in the bull's-eye is worth ten that just miss it.

A BOTTLE OF

Warranted Safe Cure

Might have Changed the Map of Europe.



AT the Battle of Waterloo the great Napoleon... was so prostrated by Nephritis... (Inflammation of the Kidneys)...

that for more than an hour the battle was left to his subordinates, with the result that the fortunes of war went against him. Had

Warranted Safe Cure

been known at the time, Napoleon need not have been ill at such a supreme moment, nor his star suffered eclipse.

While all cannot be Napoleons, all can be spared the illness which resulted in his downfall.

Large bottle, or new style, smaller one, at your druggist.

A Man Well Machines, and did \$7,000 worth of drilling with it last year. There are men who refuse to take good advice when it is offered them on a silver platter. Circulars free. Loomis & Nye, Tiffin, Ohio.

A. N. K.—E. 1631

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw this advertisement in this paper.

AYER'S ARGUMENT.

If there is any reason why you should use any sarsaparilla, there is every reason why you should use Ayer's. When you take sarsaparilla you take it to cure disease; you want to be cured as quickly as possible and as cheaply as possible. That is why you should use Ayer's: it cures quickly and cheaply—and it cures to stay. Many people write us: "I would sooner have one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind." A druggist writes that "one bottle of Ayer's will give more benefit than six of any other kind." If one bottle of Ayer's will do the work of three it must have the strength of three at the cost of one. There's the point in a nutshell. It pays every way to use

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.



180,000 Copies of Demorest's Magazine

THE increasing popularity of Demorest's Family Magazine, a popularity extending over thirty years, is ample proof that each succeeding year finds it improved in its vitality, beauty and attractiveness. There must be something in a magazine that increases its subscription list from 80,000 to 180,000 names (a clear gain of 100,000) in less than a year. Don't you think so?

READ THIS.

"Demorest's Magazine is a literary conservator of the artistic and the useful. Got up in America, where it has enormous sales, it is the most remarkable work of the class that has ever been published, and combines the attractions of several English magazines." —London Times.

"We have received another number of this delightful Magazine, and we find ourselves bound to reiterate with greater earnestness the high encomiums we have already pronounced on preceding numbers. We are not given to disparage unduly the literary and artistic publications which emanate from the London press, but we are bound, in simple fairness, to assert that we have not yet met with any publication pretending to a similar scope and purpose which can at all compare with this marvelous shining work." —London Budget.

The American Bookstore says: "There are none of our monthlies in which the beautiful and the useful, pleasure and profit, fashion and literature are so fully presented as in Demorest's."

ABSOLUTELY FREE TO YOU!

Upon receipt of a remittance of \$2.00 from you for one year's subscription to Demorest's Magazine we will send you FREE this beautiful Silver Sugar Shell as a premium and, in addition, you will receive a copy of Van Vredenburg's exquisite oil painting, "Our Bench Show," representing a "yard" of playful puppies—shown above. The picture is 10x36 inches, and it is printed in 14 colors in the highest style of the plate-printers' art.

You will say it is the cutest picture you have ever seen when it reaches you. It will be issued with the December number of the magazine.

The premium offer is only available to subscribers sending their subscriptions at once to us direct, using the Order Blank below, accompanied by a remittance of \$2.

CUT HERE AND RETURN COUPON PROPERLY FILLED OUT.

Demorest Publishing Co., 110 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

For the enclosed \$2.00 please send Demorest's Family Magazine for one year. Also the Silver Sugar Shell and Van Vredenburg's oil-color, "Our Bench Show," picture offered by you as premiums.

Name

Post Office

Date

State

THE HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, : : : : Editor.



HAZEL GREEN, KY.
THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1896

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce ASA P. PIERATT, of Ezel, as a candidate to represent the Legislative District of Morgan and Wolfe, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

LACONIC LIVE NEWS.

The Frankfort Argus truthfully asserts that "if the federal, state, county and city governments will reduce their salary lists to fit the present times, there will be no deficits in any of the treasuries."

THERE will be no extra session of the legislature until after March 4 next, as Governor Bradley has decided that no United States senator can be elected at a called session until there is a vacancy, and none will occur until that time.

IN THE distribution of pie to the hosts among the McKinleyites in Kentucky, Col. Sam Roberts will hold the big plate and a more worthy caterer can not be named. If we ran with "the gang" and wanted a slice of pie, we would court Mr. Roberts with all the zeal of a young lover.

THE brutality manifested in a game of football is gaining ground all over the country, and no doubt it will soon be ostracized from athletic sports the same as prize fighting. Petitions will be presented at the coming session of the Missouri legislature asking the members to pass an act making it a felony to play the game in that state.

WALLING, the partner in crime with Scott Jackson, must go the same road as his leader, the court of appeals having decided not to interfere with the decree of the lower court. Just when these two will hang depends upon the action of Governor Bradley, and he will probably place the day of execution some time in January or early in February.

SCOTT JACKSON, one of the murderers of poor Pearl Bryan at Newport, must hang, the court of appeals having affirmed the decision of the Campbell circuit court. The decision was handed down by Judge Hazelrigg and he reviews the case at length. It now remains only for the governor to name the day of execution when Jackson will expiate his crime on the gallows.

THE death of Gen. Antonio Maceo, commander of the insurgent forces in Cuba, may have the tendency to retard the recognition of Cuba as a belligerent power by the United States, but congress will, doubtless, do something in that direction very soon. The people demand it and are showing their faith in the independence of Cuba by recruiting men and furnishing means for that cause. Cuba will be free and no mistake.

Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey acts as a balm to the lungs, cutting the mucus, allaying the inflammation, healing and strengthening. It is sure to do you good—can not do you harm. Thousands have been benefited by its use.

The Bimetallic Club.

In order not to conflict with the entertainment to be given at the academy on the 24th, the meeting of the Bimetallic Club set for the same date has been changed to Jan. 2nd. At this meeting the following named gentlemen will discuss the subjects designated for them: Party Fealty—Dr. J. A. Taulbee. What is meant by "16 to 1"?—Judge G. B. Swango.

What is meant by "Free Silver"?—John M. Rose.

How can "Free Silver" benefit the farmer?—Rev. Barney Blankenship.

How can "Free Silver" benefit the merchant?—Secretary Pieratt.

All Bryanites or friends of the "New Democracy" are cordially invited to be present.

N. L. WARE, President.

WOLFE COUNTY.

Tolliver Topics.

Henry Mannin lost a horse last week by death.

Steve Brown spent a part of last week on Big Caney.

Landrum Bros. are putting up a store on Buck creek.

Mack Oldfield visited on Grassy several days last week.

Harvey Chenault has moved into the house with Mrs. Oakley.

Aaron Mannin, of Omer, was the guest of Henry Mannin last week.

Correspondents, send in your weekly missions; Christmas is coming.

Robert Nickell closed his school at Laurel last Friday, and will enter the H. G. A. soon.

The church at Bethel caught fire Sunday. It was extinguished before much damage was done.

Al Dye has completed the ceiling of the school house, which adds to the comfort, as well as the appearance, of the house.

Several of the boys took on too much of the "elixir of life" Sunday, and were made to realize that most bitterly insignificant eastern malediction, "May you eat dirt."

Rev. Doane, who has had charge of the Bethel and Point Union churches, will leave for an extended trip into Ohio in a short time. During his absence Rev. J. P. Lockhart will have charge of the churches.

What has become of that "promised prosperity" that the Republicans and "slough-o-crats" talked of before the election? Echo answers: "It has gone down with Dan McGinty to the bottom of the sea."

On last Thursday night Wm. Clark & Son's store took fire and was entirely destroyed. It is supposed that it was caused by the reckless use of a match, which was thrown near the oil barrel before night among some rubbish. There was no insurance, which makes it a heavy loss to Messrs. Clark. The store was much needed in the vicinity.

Dec. 15. SHINER.

Stillwater Sprays.

Gathering corn is about over in this neighborhood.

There will be preaching at the Hurst school house next Sunday.

James Little, of Morgan county, was in this part of the county last week.

Mrs. James Wilson and little son, of Oakdale, are in our midst this week.

Sam Bailey, of Magoffin county, passed through her Friday en route to Devils creek.

J. Newt Vaughn and son, Morrison, visited the family of Judge Carson last week.

Jasper Williams, who has been

in Kansas for four years, is in this neighborhood for a short stay.

While Lillie Byrd was riding last Friday, the saddle turned and threw her off, spraining her ankle.

Sam Wilson has come out against Noah Tibbs as a candidate for matrimony and they are having a hot time.

The school on Lacy creek, which was taught by Miss Louela Byrd, closed last Friday. Miss Byrd is a good teacher and gave general satisfaction.

Loge Nickell's wife found her baby dead last Friday. The little one had been sick, but she did not think it serious. It had gone to sleep, but it woke up in a fairer land.

Dec. 15. RUBE.

MENEFEE COUNTY.

Trimble Bend Tremors.

As I have not written to you for some time I will try and send in a few lines to let you know that I am still in the land of the living.

Henry Gose is going to Frenchburg tonight to see his best girl. Wonder who she is?

Mrs. Elizabeth Gose, widow of the late Henry Gose, died the other day. She was 90 years old.

I think this country is quiet since our defeat, but we are for Bryan in 1900 as strong as ever.

John J. Burns died Friday at Frenchburg. He was one of our best attorneys and all will miss him.

We anticipate having a big wedding near Mariba on Christmas, of which I will give you the details later.

Shelve Cannoy, our Mariba merchant, and Henry Smallwood had a regular old Kentucky knockdown on the streets Saturday evening.

Hiram Borders and Miss Dorcas Cassle were married last Thursday at 2 o'clock, and you bet we had a good, fine, old-fashioned dinner.

Frank Catron and Sheridan Miller returned from Fairgrange, Ill., Saturday. They say everything is lively out there, and are going back soon.

Miss Stellie Northcutt passed away some days since, in her 29th year. She was a school mistress of high standing near Mariba, and a most estimable lady.

Dec. 15. DAN.

PERFECT and permanent are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it makes pure, rich, healthy, life and health-giving BLOOD.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Kentucky. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago. 23-48

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

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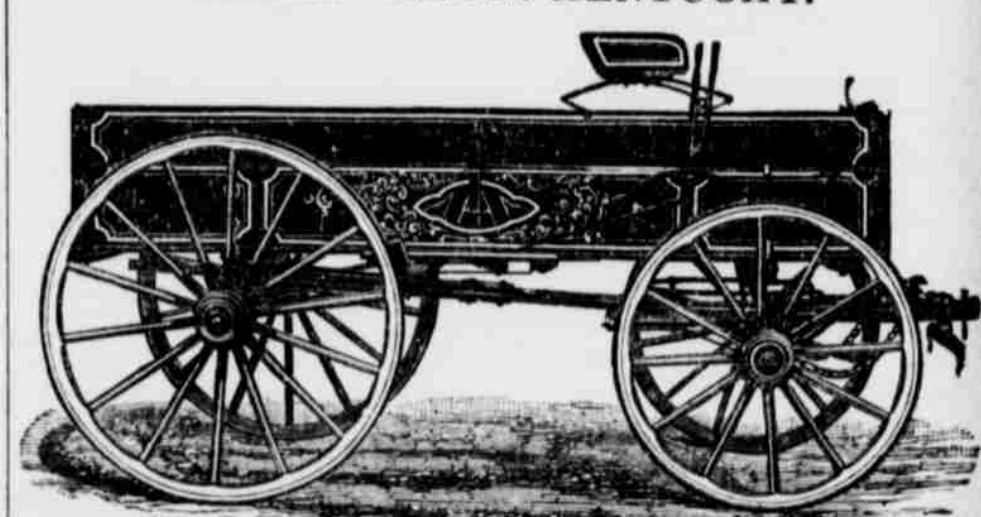
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THE SUPERNATURAL.

"Let Me Go, for the Day Breaketh,"
Cried the Angel,

When He Wrestled All Night by the Brook
of Jabbok With Jacob—Struggle of
Everyday Life Foreshadowed—Ser-
mon by Dr. Talmage.

Out of this strange scene of Bible times, Dr. Talmage, in his sermon Sunday, draws remarkable lessons of good cheer and triumph. His subject was: "Wrestling with the Supernatural," and the text: "Genesis xxxii, 25, 26: 'And when he saw that he prevailed not against him, he touched the hollow of his thigh; and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was out of joint as he wrestled with him. And he said, Let me go, for the day breaketh. And he said, I will not let thee go except thou bless me.'"

There is a cloud of dust from a traveling herd of cattle, and sheep, and goats, and camels. They are the prescient that Jacob sends to gain the good will of his offended brother. That night Jacob halts by the brook Jabbok. But there is no rest for the weary man. No shining ladder to let the angels down into his dream; but a severe struggle, that lasts until morning, with an unknown visitor. They each try to throw the other. The unknown visitor, to reveal his superior power, by a touch wrenches Jacob's thigh bone from its socket, perhaps maiming him for life. As on the morning sky the clusters of purple cloud begin to ripen, Jacob sees it is an angel with whom he has been contending, and not one of his brother's coadjutors. "Let me go," cries the angel, lifting himself up into increasing light, "the day breaketh."

You see, in the first place, that God allows good people sometimes to get into a terrible struggle. Jacob was a good man; but here he is left alone in the midnight to wrestle with a tremendous influence by the brook Jabbok. For Joseph, a pit; for Daniel, a wild beast den; for David, dethronement and exile; for John the Baptist, a wilderness, diet and the executioner's ax; for Peter, a prison; for Paul, shipwreck; for John, desolate Patmos; for Christ, the cross.

For whom the racks, the gibbets, the prisons, the thumbscrews? For the sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty. Some one said to a Christian reformer, "The world is against you." "Then," he replied, "I am against the world."

I will go further and say that every Christian has his struggle. With financial misfortune some of you have had the middle-night wrestle. Red hot disasters have dropped into your store from left to cellar. What you bought you could not sell. Whom you trusted, fled. The help you expected would not come. Some giant panic, with long arms and grip like death, took hold of you in an awful wrestle, from which you have not yet escaped, and it is uncertain whether it will throw you or you will throw it. Here is another soul in struggle with some bad appetite. He knew not how stealthily it was growing upon him. One hour he woke up. He said, "For the sake of my soul, of my family, of my children, and of my God, I must stop this!" And behold, he found himself alone, by the brook of Jabbok; and it was midnight. That evil appetite seized upon him, and he seized upon it; and oh, the horror of the conflict. When once a bad habit hath roused itself up to destroy a man, and the man has sworn that, by the help of the eternal God, he will destroy it, all Heaven draws itself out in long line of light to look from above, and all hell stretches itself in myriads of spite to look up from beneath. I have seen men rally themselves for a struggle, and they have bitten their lip, and clenched their fist, and cried with a blood-red earnestness and a rain of scalding tears: "God, help me!"

From a wrestle with habit I have seen men falling back defeated. Calling for no help, but relying on their own resolutions, they have come into the struggle; and for a time it seemed as if they were getting the upper hand of their habit, but that habit rallied again its infernal power, and lifted the soul from its standing, and with a force borrowed from the pit, hurled it into outer darkness.

But, thank God, I have often seen a better termination than this. I have seen men prepare themselves for such a wrestling. They laid hold of God's help as they went into combat. The giant habit, reigned by the cup of many dissipations, came out strong and defiant. They clenched. There were the writhings and distortions of a fearful struggle. But the old giant began to waver, and at last, in the midnight, alone, with none but God to witness, by the brook Jabbok, the giant fell; and the triumphant wrestler broke the darkness with the cry, "Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

There is a widow's heart, that first was desolated by bereavement, and since, by the anxieties and trials that came in the support of a family. It is a sad thing to see a man contending for a livelihood under disadvantages; but to see a delicate woman, with helpless little ones at her back, fighting the giants of poverty and sorrow, is more affecting. It was a humble home; and passers-by knew not that within those four walls were displays of courage more admirable than that of Hagar

crossing the Alps, or in the Pass of Thermopylae, or at Balaklava, where "into the jaws of death rode the six hundred." These heroes had the world to cheer them on; but there were none to applaud the struggle in that humble home. She fought for bread, for clothing, for fire, for shelter, with aching head, and weak side, and exhausted strength, through the long night by the brook Jabbok. Could it be that none would give her help? Had God forgotten to be gracious? No! Contending soul! The midnight air is full of wings, coming to the rescue. She hears it now, in the sough of the night wind, in the ripple of the brook Jabbok, the promise made so long ago, ringing down the sky: "Thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive; and let thy widows trust in me!" Some one said to a very poor woman, "How is it that in such distress you keep cheerful?" She said, "I do it by what I call cross-prayers. When I had my rent to pay, and nothing to pay it with, and bread to buy, and nothing to buy it with, I used to sit down and cry. But now I do not get discouraged. If I go along the street, when I come to a corner of the street, I say, 'The Lord help me!' I then go on till I come to another crossing of the street, and again I say, 'The Lord help me!' And so I utter a prayer at every crossing; and since I have got into the habit of saying these 'cross-prayers,' I have been able to keep up my courage."

Learn, again, from this subject that people sometimes are surprised to find out that what they have been struggling with in the darkness is really an "angel of blessing."

Jacob found in the morning that this strange personage was not an enemy, but a God-dispatched messenger to promise prosperity for him and for his children. And so many a man, at the close of his trial, has found that he has been trying to throw down his own blessing. If you are a Christian man, I will go back in your history and find that the grandest things that have ever happened to you have been your trials. Nothing short of scourging, imprisonment and shipwreck could have made Paul what he was. When David was fleeing through the wilderness, pursued by his own son, he was being prepared to become the sweet singer of Israel. The pit and the dungeon were the best schools at which Joseph ever graduated. The hurricane that upset the tent and killed Job's children prepared the man of Uz to be the subject of the magnificent poem that has astounded the ages. There is no way to get the wheat out of the straw but to thresh it. There is no way to purify gold but to burn it. Look at the people who have always had it their own way. They are proud, discontented, useless and unhappy. If you want to find cheerful folks, go among those who have been purified by the fire. After Rossini had rendered "William Tell" the five hundredth time a company of musicians came under his window in Paris and serenaded him. They put upon his brow a golden crown of laurel leaves. But, amid all the applause and enthusiasm Rossini turned to a friend and said: "I would give all this brilliant scene for a few days of youth and love." Contrast the melancholy feeling of Rossini, who had everything that this world could give him, with the joyful experience of Isaac Watts, whose sorrows were great, when he says:

The Hill of Zion yields
A thousand sacred sweets,
Before we reach the heavenly fields
Or walk the golden streets.

Then let our songs abound,
And every tear be dry;
We're marching through Immanuel's
grounds
To fairer worlds on high.

It is prosperity that kills and trouble that saves. While the Israelites were on the march, amid great privations and hardships, they behaved well. After awhile they prayed for meat; and the sky darkened with a great flock of quails; and these quails fell in great multitudes all about them; and the Israelites ate and ate, and stuffed themselves until they died. Oh, my friends, it is not hardship, or trial, or starvation that injures the soul, but abundant supply. It is not the vulture of trouble that eats up the Christian's life; it is the quail! It is the quail! You will yet find out that your midnight wrestle by the brook Jabbok is with an angel of God, come down to bless and to save.

Learn again that, while our wrestling with trouble might be triumphant we must expect that it will leave its mark upon us. Jacob prevailed, but the angel touched him and his thigh-bone sprang from its socket, and the good man went limping on his way. We must carry through this world the mark of the combat. What plowed these premature wrinkles in your face? What whitened your hair before it was time for frost? What silenced forever so much of the hilarity of your household? Ah, it is because the angel of trouble hath touched you that you go limping on your way. You need not be surprised that those who have passed through the fire do not feel as gay as once they did. Do not be out of patience with those who come not out of their despondency. They may triumph over their loss, and yet their gait shall tell you that they have been trouble-touched. Are we stoics that we can, unmoved, see our cradle rifled of the bright eyes and the sweet lips? Can we stand unmoved and see our gardens of earthly delight uprooted? Will Jesus, who wept Kim-

self, be angry with us if we pour our tears into the graves that open to swallow down what we loved best? Was Lazarus more dear to Him than our beloved dead to us? No. We have a right to weep. Our tears must come. You shall not drive them back to scald the heart.

They fell into God's bottle. Afflicted ones have died because they could not weep. Thank God for the sweet mysterious relief that comes to us in tears! Under this gentle rain the flowers of hope put forth their bloom. God pity that dry, withered, parched, all-consuming grief that wrings its hands, and grinds its teeth, and bites its nails into the quick, but can not weep! We may have found the comfort of the Cross, and yet ever after show that in the dark night, and by the brook Jabbok, we were trouble-touched.

Again we may take the idea of the text, and announce the approach of the day dawn. No one was ever more glad to see the morning that was Jacob after that night of struggle. It is appropriate for philanthropists and Christians to cry out with this angel of the text, "The day breaketh." The world's prospects are brightening. Superstition has had its strongest props knocked out. The tyrants of earth are falling flat in the dust. The Church of Christ is rising up in its strength to go forth, "fair as the morn, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners." Clap your hands, all ye people, "the day breaketh."

As I look around me, I see many who have passed through the waves of trouble that came up higher than their girdle. In God's name I proclaim cessation of hostilities. You shall not always go saddened and heart-broken. God will lift your burden. God will bring your dead to life. God will stanch the heart's bleeding. I know He will. Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pities you. The pains of earth will end. The tomb will burst. The dead will rise. The morning star trembles on a brightening sky. The gates of the east begin to swing open. "The day breaketh."

Luther and Melancthon were talking together gloomily about the prospects of the church. They could see no hope of deliverance. After awhile Luther got up and said to Melancthon, "Come, Phillip, let us sing the forty-sixth Psalm, 'God is our refuge and strength in every time of trouble.'"

Death to many, nay, to all, is a struggle and a wrestle. We have many friends whom it would be hard to leave, I care not how bright our future hope is. It is a bitter thing to look upon this fair world, and know that we shall never again see its blossoming spring, its autumnal fruits, its sparkling streams, and to say farewell to those with whom we played in childhood or counseled in manhood. In that night, like Jacob, we may have to wrestle, but God will not leave us unblest. It shall not be told in Heaven that a dying soul cried unto God for help, but was not delivered. The lattice may be turned to keep out the sun, or a book set to dim the light of the midnight taper; or the room may be filled with the cries of orphanage or widowhood; or the Church of Christ may mourn over our going; but if Jesus calls, all is well. The strong wrestling by the brook will cease; the hours of death's night will pass along: 1 o'clock in the morning; 2 o'clock in the morning; 3 o'clock in the morning; 4 o'clock in the morning; 5 o'clock in the morning; "the day breaketh."

So I would have it when I die. I am in no haste to be gone. I would like to stand here 20 years and preach this Gospel. I have no grudge against this world. The only fault I have to find with this world is, that it treats me too well. But when the time comes to go, I trust to be ready, my worldly affairs all settled. If I have wronged others, I want, then, to be sure of their forgiveness. In that last wrestling, my arm enfeebled with sickness, and my head faint, I want Jesus beside me. If there be hands on this side of the flood stretched out to hold me back, I want the heavenly hands stretched out to draw me forward. Then, O Jesus, help me on, and help me up. Unfearing, undoubting, may I step right out into the light, and be able to look back to my kindred and friends, who would detain me here, exclaiming: Let me go—let me go! The day breaketh.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Hor pickers at Payallup, Wash., get 50 to 85 cents per 100 pounds.

THE Kentucky Growers' Fire Insurance Co., with \$100,000 capital, has been incorporated at Lexington.

PRINCE HILKOFF, now Russian minister, once worked in a Philadelphia locomotive shop at \$1 a day.

BARONESS HIRSCH, the widow of the late Baron Hirsch, has given \$1,000 to the Temple Nah Israel, of Columbus, Ga.

NEARLY every body smokes in Japan. The girls begin when they are ten years of age, and the boys a year earlier.

THE total strength of a German cavalry regiment is 25 officers, 667 men and 793 horses, 62 of which are officers' chargers.

DR. SOFSETH says linseed oil is a sure remedy for both hard and soft corns. If they are indurated and very painful the relief it gives in a short time is most grateful. Bind on a soft rag with linseed oil, and continue to dampen it with the oil every night and morning until the corn is removed easily and without pain.

A PROTEST IN ORDER.

The Precious Programme of Hanna and the Gold Syndicate.

Just as the people, and business men generally are settling themselves to the work of bringing back prosperity, and dropping politics and political agitation, Mr. Hanna in consultation with Whitelaw Reid, D. O. Mills, Ogden Mills, John A. Stewart, J. Pierpont Morgan, Messrs. Sloane, Webb and Twombly, three sons-in-law of Vanderbilt, Mr. Depew, A. S. Hewitt, Cornelius N. Bliss and other representatives of his multimillionaire contingent decides that for the good of that contingent, the gold standard campaign must be made continuous, and that the agitation, speech making, etc., must go on during the four years when Hanna will be in power as regent of the McKinley court. As a part of this precious programme, arranged without regard for the welfare of the business of the country, the national republican committee is to remain in active existence, to assume general control of the party in all the states, and to act as the political advisory board of the administration.

As though this plan, which in itself is well calculated to replace the drag on business, was not enough, congress is to be called together in special session, immediately after McKinley's inauguration, for the purpose of taking up the tariff question, and presumably for the purpose of perfecting legislation designed to still further fortify the trusts, and make the position of these menaces to public welfare even more impregnable than it is now.

If this is the programme, and we have no doubt that it is, the leading bankers, and business men generally, together with the press have an immediate duty to perform.

The country is in no condition to stand Mr. Hanna's four years of continuous campaign, nor does it want congress to begin its seesawing over the tariff. Certainly not before the people have had some little chance to recover from the depression and stagnation from which they have suffered since the panic brought on by the mistakes of the Harrison administration previous to 1892.

It is the duty of all prominent men to protest against this programme. If Hanna is bent upon this line of work, you may be sure that active opposition on the part of the democracy will be promptly forthcoming, and then where are we? If four months of campaign work brings business practically to a standstill, what will four years of constant campaigning do? There should be no delay in making the opposition to Hanna's plans apparent. Papers which do not protest should be looked upon as opposed to the best interest of our business men, and others who hold their peace or refuse to join in opposition to any political agitation at present should be looked upon as enemies to the welfare of the whole business world.—Buffalo Times.

A Living Issue.

The American people are opposed to trust combinations, and they feel that leaders of the great political parties have not respected their opposition. Bryan's strength lay not so much in silver as in the popular protest against the unrestricted greed and unjust practices of the "combines," and against the failure of both of the great parties heretofore even to attempt the enforcement of anti-trust laws which they had enacted. Many gave expression to this protest by voting for Bryan, but a great number of people who were in agreement with them as to the trusts supported McKinley because they did not believe that any disease can be cured by a dose of arsenic. The election has not silenced this popular protest against trust greed and injustice, Mr. McKinley, and there are thousands of good men who are waiting to see what your attitude and that of your party towards the combinations and the anti-trust laws will be. They know that the exactions of many combinations are made possible only by tariff duties, and that before this campaign it was the avowed purpose of your party to increase the very duties which are used as instruments of extortion. You should think of these things. The warning is plain enough; the signs can be seen by anyone who is willing to see them.—N. Y. Times.

The Cause Still Lives.

Those papers that greeted the returns from the election so gleefully and characterized the result as a McKinley "avalanche," a "tremendous tidal wave," the "thunder toned voice of the people" and the like, are daily revising their original characterizations in the light of facts, facts which prove that the republican electoral and popular majorities have no special significance except as showing that the democratic party barely failed to achieve a victory. In view of the conditions of the opposing parties, in respect to organization, the vote for Bryan is far more significant than that of his opponent. It shows that a popular idea has taken hold of the masses, and that the most stupendous efforts have been powerless to dispel it. There is plenty of life and hope in bimetalism yet.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

Modesty would have suggested to Rosa Hanna the propriety of permitting Maj. McKinley to outline his policy; that is, she would if she had been near. But modesty is not the handmaid of a successful boss.—St. Louis Republic.

THE MCKINLEY ADMINISTRATION.

Will Doubtless Be Dominated by the Great Boss Hanna.

Mr. Bryan has accepted defeat manfully, as he met manfully the shock of combat, and has telegraphed to Maj. McKinley his congratulations in this wise:

"Senator Jones has just informed me that the returns indicate your election, and I hasten to extend my congratulations. We have submitted the issue to the American people, and their will is law.—William J. Bryan."

That Mr. Bryan made a gallant struggle for victory his most bitter enemies will concede. That he comes out of the conflict a greater man than he was when he entered it, that his efforts for election have been characterized by tact, dignity and almost unprecedented ability, his opponents ought to admit. Defeat must bring disappointment to him, but it cannot bring mortification.

It is well that the defeat is one which, though not sweeping, is still conclusive. We who pressed the Bryan cause dreaded the effect of the huge republican campaign fund, of the coercive methods employed by republican sympathizers, of the seeming conspiracy of the press to befog the issues and to befoul the candidates of the democracy. All of these agencies were employed against the democratic ticket to their fullest degree, but, however great their influence, they were not the determining factor in the election. The issues were submitted to the people, and the people expressed their convictions—repudiated Bryan as they repudiated Cleveland in 1888; struck down democracy as they struck down republicanism in 1892.

Mr. McKinley will now become president after one of the most hotly contested elections of the later years of the republic. He will have a house of representatives at his beck and call, and a senate so nearly in accord with his views that a little tact alone on his part will be needed to bend it to his wishes. He will be the ruler for four years—the "strong man" who, as Mr. Cleveland's minister to the Court of St. James says, the American people need to keep them orderly. Will he rise to the occasion? Will he discard the associates whose character, more than his, has inspired doubt of him? Will he "restore prosperity," or—failing that, as anyone might fail—will he at least strive for justice to all men and for the demolition of special privileges to any men? Probably he will try, for no man was ever big enough to become a candidate for the presidency who had not in his heart ideals which soared above subservience to any class, or particularly to any mercenary interest. It is not McKinley, but his associates, whom the people dread, and if he shall govern, indeed, and not through ministers chosen by Mark Hanna, his administration will be not dangerous even though it may not be inspiring.—N. Y. Journal.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—God still reigns, and the government at Washington will go right on, even if we do have to sell more bonds.—Illinois State Register.

—Money is "soundest" when it is tightest. That's what Wall street wants—money that is "sound" because it is tight.—Atlanta Constitution.

—We have been badly licked, but we shall not blubber about it. Just give us the date of the next scrap, and we will try and be there.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

—The democratic party, however, will survive this defeat, as it has others. It will be more careful of its leaders in future. Its factions will reunite and battle for the principles with which it has won so many glorious victories in the past and with which it will win other victories in years to come.—Savannah News.

—William Jennings Bryan lives in the hearts and confidence of his countrymen. He has proven himself the foremost American of his day, and he will continue to be the leader of the people and the ablest defender of their cause. His cause is not lost. His victory is but deferred.—Augusta Chronicle.

—It has postponed Bryan's election only four years. If four years more of the gold standard, McKinleyism and Mark Hannaism do not drive the majority of the American people to a realizing sense of the infamous wrong inflicted upon them, then—well, plutocracy, the world is thine.—Wheeling Register.

—Three important "flag days" will recall themselves to the historian by and by: Flag day, 1750, when for the first time the American flag floated over an American president; flag day, 1865, when it floated over a reunited nation, and flag day, 1896, when a proud party boss, Mark Hanna, tried to debate the glorious banner to the petty uses of a partisan emblem.—Albany Argus.

—Is it any wonder that the New York World, which did all that a great paper could do to defeat Mr. Bryan, finds itself compelled at the close of the hot campaign to give this estimate of the defeated candidate: "Mr. Bryan has been defeated, but he emerges from the campaign one of the foremost men of his time—strong, brave, manly—a popular political orator without a rival—the representative of the south and west, young, stainless, tireless and thirsty for power."—Buffalo Times.

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LATE STATE NEWS.

A highwayman held up a milk wagon at Georgetown and asked for a drink of water.

The silver party in Bullitt county will put out a full ticket in the coming local races for all the offices.

Isaac Gafford, a Lafayette business man, aged 60, and Miss Fannie Ezell, aged 17, were married recently.

J. W. Clark, of Manchester, Clay county, killed a wild goose which measured seven feet two inches from tip to tip.

A disastrous fire at Flippin, Monroe county, 21 miles from Glasgow, wiped out the business portion of that town.

A movement is on foot to establish a "city" at High Bridge. All available land will, it is said, be purchased by a syndicate.

John Runyan, a brakeman, lost his balance and fell from the top of a C. & O. freight train at Salt Lick. His injuries are fatal.

A gentleman near Clear Creek, Rockcastle county, is the father of twenty-seven children. Some of them are grandfathers themselves.

Fifty-two 3-year-old mules in Marion county sold for \$75 per head. The animals were very fine and have been shipped to Atlanta, Georgia.

William Long Matherby and Miss Mahala J. Goins were married in Anderson county recently. The groom was 13 years old and the bride 11.

A. R. McLean, formerly of Garrard county, and member of one of the most prominent families, dropped dead at Livingston, Rockcastle county.

A Williamsburg physician has under consideration the building of a private hospital for the treatment of such diseases as require a surgical operation.

At Catlettsburg, the Thompson Bros., who are putting down an oil well, struck a very heavy flow of surface or shale gas, while at a depth of about 450 feet.

The United States deputy marshal at Ashland arrested Bertie Walker and Lulu Knowles, two young Greenup county girls, for selling whisky unlawfully.

Near Paintsville quite a number of pieces of lead coin have been detected in circulation. In addition to these it is said that a number of bogus one dollar silver certificates are in circulation.

Thomas Berryman, an old and highly respected citizen of Meade county, is dead. While serving on the United States grand jury he contracted a cold which caused his death. He was in his 71st year.

Flora, the 34-year-old daughter of Peyton Simpson, was outraged near Whitesburg, Daviess county. The scoundrel escaped and is supposed to have gone to Madisonville. If caught, lynching is imminent. All parties are prominent.

James M. Saffell, of Frankfort, recently sold 1,496 barrels of whisky to Bonnie Brothers, of Louisville.

ville. The transaction was for cash, and shows that Kentucky whisky has an upward tendency, the demand and prices both being good.

Margaret, the little 8-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wood, of Glasgow, was badly bitten by a bird dog. The dog was gnawing a bone, which the child undertook to take away from it, when the animal sprang at it and tore its temple and eye.

A match for \$500 a side has been made for a fight between Thomas Stevens, of Catlettsburg, and a vicious 10-month-old bear. Stevens is to be provided with a hunting knife with four-inch blade. The battle is to come off in the opera house at Catlettsburg on Christmas eve.

Auditor Stone has issued a circular to circuit clerks stating that the law allowing them \$5 in criminal cases was passed after said clerks were elected and therefore he can not pay them said amount, as the law provides that the compensation of an officer can not be changed during his term of office.

A cow belonging to Henry Crickmore, in Whitley county, gave birth to a peculiar object, the other day. It resembled a calf in no particular. Its body was long and tapering like a seal. Its skin was white and resembled that of a newly born baby. The only feature about it like a cow was its cloven feet. It had a long smooth tail, with no hair on it save at the extreme end, where there was a small bunch. There seemed to be no bones in the creature's body and its legs could be tied together.

A committee composed of Col. Thomas Rodman, president of the Farmers bank, of Frankfort; Col. Lewis Craig, Col. Joseph Robinson and W. S. Dehoney, waited upon Acting-Governor Worthington in behalf of ex-State Treasurer Dick Tate. They wanted the governor to sign his pardon. Gov. Worthington said he would do so upon two conditions—the first that Tate would return to the state the \$347,000 he embezzled, and second that he would draw up a statement as to where the money went. The matter so far rests here.

Try It and See.


Whatever may be said about the publications of Rev. Irl R. Hick by those who do not fully understand the facts, there is no use denying the truth that paper and almanac have come to stay. His splendid journal, Word and Works, is now entering its tenth year, largely increased in circulation and in every way improved, until it deserves the national reputation it has attained. His 1897 almanac is now ready and is by far the finest and most beautiful he has yet issued. It contains 108 pages, including cover artistically printed in colors, and is filled from back to back with just what is wanted in every shop, office and home in America. One feature of the almanac for 1897 is a series of 12 original beautifully engraved star maps, with explanatory chapters, which could not be bought for less than five dollars in any work on astronomy. As Mr. Hicks has so correctly and faithfully warned the public of coming droughts, floods, cold waves, blizzards, tornadoes and cyclones, in the years passed, aside from the other varied and splendid features of his paper and almanac, these considerations alone should prompt every family to subscribe for 1897. The almanac is only 25 cents a copy. Word and Works is one dollar a year, and a copy of the fine almanac goes as a premium with every yearly subscription. Write to Word and Works Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

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